



Livelihood Rapid Market Assessment report

Sinjar district

April 2019



1. Executive summary:

1.1 Introduction and context:

Over three million people remain internally displaced in Iraq since the defeat of IS. Returns to Sinjar (Ninawa) and Hawiga (Kirkuk)¹ remain particularly slow, partly due to high levels of destruction and slow rehabilitation of infrastructure and essential services. Populations have suffered the physical and psychological impacts of ISIS rule. Especially returnees are extremely vulnerable to protection threats and report violations of principles relating to return movements, security incidents resulting in injury or death, risk of sexual violence and abuse; explosive hazards and rights violations by state or non-state security actors². Community tensions are predicted to increase with retaliatory attacks against Sunni Muslims in Hawiga – viewed as ISIS collaborators – and blocked returns of this group have recently been reported.³ Sinjar occupies a strategic position in the west of Ninawa governorate, located 50 kilometers (km) east of the border with Syria, 120 km west of Mosul and around 120 km south-west of Duhok governorate in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Sinjar mountain, a 100-km long ridge located directly north of Sinjar town, divides the area into northern and southern sectors⁴. The area's inhabitants are mostly Yazidi and Muslim⁵. In August 2014, fighters from the terrorist group, the Islamic State of Iraq and Al-Sham (ISIS), flooded out of their bases in Syria and Iraq, and swept across Sinjar. The Sinjar region of northern Iraq is, at its nearest point, less than 15 kilometres from the Syrian border. It is home to the majority of the world's Yazidis a distinct religious community whose beliefs and practice span thousands of years, and whose adherents ISIS publicly reviles as infidels. Within days of the attack, reports emerged of ISIS committing almost unimaginable atrocities against the Yazidi community: of men being killed or forced to convert to Islam; of women and girls, some as young as nine, sold at markets and held in sexual slavery by ISIS fighters; and of boys ripped from their families and forced into ISIS training camps. Iraq's estimated 500,000 Yazidis fear the end of their people and their religion. In less than two weeks, nearly all the Yazidis of Sinjar fled northern Iraq, seeking refuge in Kurdish territory, while thousands remained trapped in the rugged Sinjar Mountains, awaiting rescue.

Northern side of Sinjar was liberated within months of the initial attacks by ISIS. Since then 20% of IDPS have returned and slowly started to rebuild the area. The southern part on the other side suffered a much longer period of occupation.

1.2 Project Introduction:

CARE proposes an eighteen-month project to restore livelihoods by building technical capacity in agriculture and vocational skills and linkages for individuals; supporting microenterprises; and providing cash for work on public works projects.

The objective of the project is to strengthen durable solutions by reducing the vulnerability of internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations through improved access to sustainable livelihoods.

This project will expand CARE's resilience support for an economic empowerment of the most vulnerable internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities of Sinjar Mountain and Sinjar Town, through technical capacity in agriculture, vocational training, business trainings backed by micro grants

¹ IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) indicates that only 48,816 individuals have returned to Sinjar and 72,750 to Hawiga. October 2017

² Global Public Policy Institute, 30 Aug 2017

³ Global Public Policy Institute, 30 Aug 2017

⁴ PAX, "[Sinjar After Isis: Returning to Disputed Territory](#)", June 2016

⁵ The area also has Kurdish and Christian populations

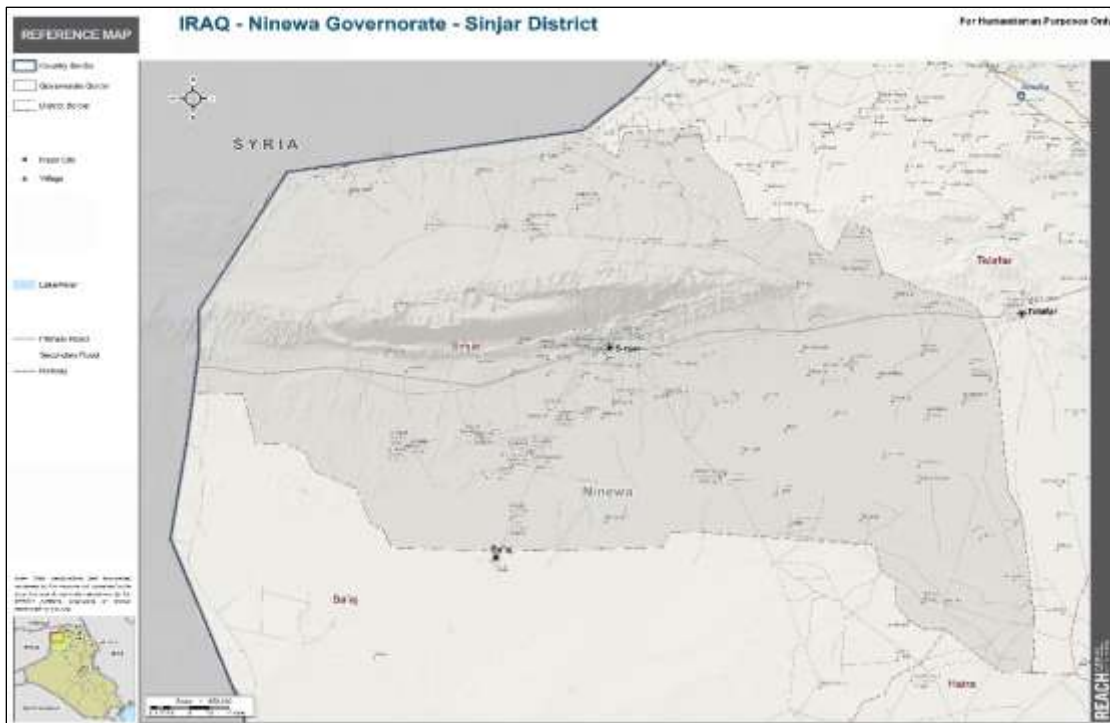
and job placement. The Trainings and grants will be determined by the findings of this assessment, which reflects the local market needs.

Activity 1: Enhance market-appropriate technical and vocational skills and linkages

Activity 2: Enhance technical capacity of the project participants in agriculture

Activity 3: Provide cash for work on public works projects

Below is the map product by REACH initiative in Iraq of the assessed and proposed locations for DHA supported project;



1.3 Purpose of the Rapid Market Assessment:

- The primary objectives of the Rapid Market Assessment are to understand the impact of the protracted crisis on markets, specifically infrastructure, security and supply, the price and availability of key goods and the ability of traders to respond to an increase in demand.
- To obtain a realistic picture of the impact/effects of the crisis on the agriculture sector, including livestock rearing, fishery/ aquaculture and irrigation.
- To assess the agricultural livelihood status of the affected communities and their degree of vulnerability.
- To identify the different challenges rural communities are facing in the recovery process.
- To identify priorities for recovery needs and corresponding short- and medium-term interventions for the communities who depend on agriculture for their livelihood.
- To better understand the specific needs and concerns of men, women, girls and boys, and how their roles/responsibilities in the household and the community may have changed since the conflict.

- To understand community specific needs, and who is the most vulnerable, risks that may exist related to livelihoods, and which factors need to be considered to ensure do-not-harm principles are implemented in this project, and to have a better understanding of power relations and women, men, boys and girls' mobility.
- Identify existing power relations and mobility statuses

1.4 Summary of Rapid Market Assessment methodology:

The questionnaires used for this Assessment can be found in **Annex 1**. Separate questionnaires have been developed to collect quantitative and qualitative data. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with women, men, girls and boys from the affected population and of diverse ages and backgrounds including people with disabilities (PWD). Further Key Information Interviews (KII) with shopkeepers, community leader's agriculture departments, municipalities, chamber of commerce departments and INGOs/NGOs working in those areas considered the broader situational context

1.5 Summary of key findings:

The key objective of this study was to conduct a Livelihood Market Assessment within Sinjar town and Sinjar mountain in Ninawa Governorate. This study analyses the livelihood situation, market availability, existing value chains, priority needs in regard to livelihoods for IDPs, returnees and host communities. The study combined various assessment methods as explained in the following: Firstly, the assessment team carried out discussions with INGOs implementing livelihood activities in Sinjar, to understand their approaches and what challenges they face in implementation. This analyses also included a review of relevant documents, such as; previous assessments been done by other actors. Secondly, quantitative surveys were formulated to collect data from business owners, financial service providers, transportation companies, government employees and jobs seekers. Thirdly, the assessment team carried out qualitative interviews with a range of key informants and stakeholders such as mayors, sub-mayors, representative of neighbourhoods and women representatives. Lastly, gender and age separated FGDs were held with community members.

Current state of the district:

Sinjar district is within the top 5 districts with lowest rates of return among 38 districts assessed within the Return Index⁶. One reason is the high rate of house destruction in Sinjar district. especially Sinjar Town.

Yezidis have strong concerns, regarding new political divisions within their community and in their ability to survive in Iraq without future perpetration of violence against them. Particularly respondents from Sinjar Town hold more negative views, than those settled in Sinjar mountain and Senone sub-district due to the sever damaged in the town compare to mountain and Sinone. They do, however, indicate concerns over their new status and economic future in the district given the changes in population and leadership.

Yezidis were historically marginalized, with limited rights and low level of political representation (both in KRG and Central Government). Sunni Arab IDPs seem to view the current situation as more favourable to them, particularly in relation to security and the eventual ability to come back. They seem more inclined toward reconciliation and recognizing grievances of the other.

⁶IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 2018

The interviewed Yezidis report their financial situation as worse than before 2014 and that financial advancement is extremely difficult. There seems to be little sustained contact between Yezidi and Sunni Arab populations from Sinjar district since 2014. Yezidis feel that ethno-religious diversity causes more harm than good due to what happened to Yezidi in 2014.

The most impactful factor for return is not the profitability but to trust and be assured to remain in Sinjar and not experience the same hardship caused by the Crisis again.

Despite improving conditions in Sinjar District, security remains a key concern. When speaking with key informants from and around Sinjar town, a prominent point was that improvement in both the security situation and livelihood opportunities would catalyze returns. Having a better understanding of the security context, many key informants from the Sinone area placed lesser emphasis on security and instead highlighted the importance of shelter and livelihood interventions. These would encourage more families to return to north and south of Sinjar Mountain. The Mayor of Sinone remarked that people would be ready to leave the camps and to return to the region for even a small incentive such as few chickens.

Security and safety:

Most Yezidi residents in Sinjar Center, Sinone and Yezidi IDPs in Sinjar mountain would like to see a different security configuration in their subdistricts of origin. This is compared to the majority of Sunni Arab IDPs who feel the current security configuration is preferred for feeling protected.

The biggest security threat Yezidi respondents state is ISIS or new sleeper cells, while for Sunni Arab IDPs it is restrictions to their movements. The majority of Yezidi residents in Sinjar town are very concerned that security forces or armed groups are likely to carry out acts of political violence.

A high proportion of security force and armed group members are Sunni Arabs from Sinjar district, whereas Yezidi members make up a small number only.

Both Yezidi residents and Sunni Arab IDPs do not feel comfortable moving around in Sinjar Center or Sinone as they feel intimidated by security forces in their subdistricts of origin.

At political level Yezidis face challenges to express their views. The interviewed expressed that political leaders rather seem to deepen the division among communities and they expressed concern about district level leaders stirring up divisions among their communities and as such feel less comfortable expressing political views publicly.

Hence in general a sense of insecurity, prevalent at different levels, was described among Yezidis in the district. This is reportedly evidenced by lower marriage rates in Sinjar town and less willingness to settle down and have families in those areas. However, a high marriage rates, including child marriage in IDP camps is been reported.

General considerations:

Bringing in new skills, expand value chains. Farmers mentioned winter crops, which require more investment and different technical skills. But it is difficult for them to obtain new skills as there are no 'agricultural support services/opportunities. Same applies for the rest of chains.

Opportunities for women and youth. Beyond working for the government, traditionally there have been remunerated employment opportunities for women and youth in specific industries, mainly harvesting, milking and factories, such as; cement factory. Most employment opportunities have now disappeared, that's the main reason that youth are driven into armed groups.

Broken ties between Yezidis and Arabs. "We don't work for each other anymore". Based on the indicators and available evidence, it will take time to expect Yezidi landowners to hire Arab seasonal workers and vice versa. Issues such as new land disputes and the inability of Arabs to restart farming can delay even more any further economic relation. Sinjar is more integrated with Kurdistan than with Ninawa. Most suppliers and clients are Kurds from Erbil and Duhok. Few Yezidi economic actors have links with Mosul or Talefer or the rest of Iraq. This is due to cultural and historical reasons more than discrimination or unwillingness. The conflict reinforced these dynamics.

Employment remains the highest need for those seeking livelihoods opportunities⁷. An estimated 65% (35% women, 30% Men) of both returnees and IDPs identify employment as their main livelihoods need. In Iraq generally and Ninawa governorate specifically, unemployment rates have been compounded by four years of conflict, with female-headed households identified as among the most vulnerable and most likely to resort to negative coping mechanisms, including the sale of assets and dropout of children from school due to a lack of income. Additionally, youth (people between 15 - 24)—in particular female youth—are not accessing employment at the same level as other target groups. Livelihood-based support will therefore prioritise employment needs of female youth, where possible, as their level of unemployment (60%) is double of their male counterparts (29%). However, the rather traditional context, resulting in movement restrictions for women, need to be considered and will challenge to support women specifically.

Small business grants are recognised as the second most pressing need by the livelihood cluster⁸. The business environment in Sinjar town and mountain remains unfavourable, despite significant changes to the local regulatory framework for starting up a business more quickly and gaining credit more easily; this environment is compounded by low capacity and investment into the private sector.

Job placement has been identified as the third priority by humanitarian response plan 2019 livelihood need⁹. Years of conflict and external sanctions, and extensive emigration since 2003, have reduced the level of basic skills in the Iraqi labour force and specifically Ninawa governorate, because of the instable security situation, which signals a call for improvements in the labour market skills base, complemented by vocational trainings.

⁷Humanitarian needs overview: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/irq_2019_hno.pdf

⁸Humanitarian needs overview: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/irq_2019_hno.pdf

⁹Humanitarian needs overview: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/irq_2019_hno.pdf

Farmers' income has been reduced by more than 60% since the war against ISIS with poorest among them having to survive on less than \$200 per month.

Among the most important factors for this downturn is the lack of payment by government to farmers for their crops for nearly three years now. People's assets, job opportunities and small businesses have all been seriously to partially damaged. A structured approach to meet immediate, as well as longer term needs, is required.

Assessment findings:

Trader Key Informants (KI) more frequently reported damage to roads (60%) and electrical infrastructure to some surrounded villages and neighbourhoods in Sinjar town (50%) than to water (62%) and communication (18%) infrastructure, and the damage was also reported to have a more significant impact on the functionality of businesses. Notably, all four types of infrastructure damages were proportionally more reported by retailers than wholesalers KIs. Moreover, for all four types of damage, a greater percentage of retailer KIs reported them as having a severe-to moderate impact on business compared to wholesaler KIs.

Challenges to secure livelihood opportunities are among the top three needs cited by both IDPS and returnees. Difficulties in accessing employment and livelihoods limits the possibility for IDPs to obtain shelter, food and essential non-food items. It can also impede returnees in securing services including health and education. Of those able to be credibly assessed, it is estimated that 24 percent of IDP families are using emergency negative coping mechanisms to address their most basic needs, including child labour, criminal acts, child- and forced marriage. More than 60 percent of the affected people surveyed reported incurring debts from family, friends and neighbours. The average amount of debt per household is 2.2 million IQD (equivalent of US\$ 1,800).

The Mayor reported 85% of traders and trailers are not registered in Sinjar district including Sinjar Mountain, due to non-functionality of the local government, security constrains, lack of information and guidance to register shops, avoid taxes, in addition many of the shops are temporary.

FGD participants, among them primary school teachers, reported, "you can find hundreds of expired commodities in these markets". Quality and prices of goods are not guided by local government. Moreover, it seems the traders are buying and selling commodities randomly.

Response Capacity of Traders

In terms of barriers to respond to a 65% increase in demand, 65% of retailer and 85% of wholesaler KIs reported that they would face barriers, while 35% of retailer KIs and 15% of wholesaler KIs reported lack of resources to purchase additional stock as the main barrier.

89% of wholesalers are willing to be part of a voucher program for beneficiaries and 73% are willing to sell in a pre-agreed price, but more than 50% of traders and wholesalers prefer direct cash spot payment, because of security constrains, lack of financial capacity, and non-functionality of the local government and lack of trust.

Based on the results from the FGDs demands for credits increased by 60% due to the low financial capacity of returnees, IDPs and host communities. Related to that of that 84 % of traders are willing to give credits for short time of period, meaning up to 4 months.

Financial service providers reported, there are only five officially registered financial service providers in Sinjar and surrounding areas. They have the ability to offer loans for both traders and community members through an official agreement between two parties and with revenue percentages. In addition, those providers have the ability to handle more than 150 Million IQD. The relevant agreement is contract between main office in Sinone and providers with 2% of fees.

1.6 Recommendations and Considerations:

The recommendations were developed by the assessment team, according to the findings of the Rapid Market Assessment. The team focused on the challenges of the livelihood sector and its possibilities for improvement, while ensuring relevance for the living conditions for the most vulnerable population in Sinjar district, and taking into consideration existing gender roles and responsibilities.

Modality of activities:

- Cash-for-work (CfW) is a demanded model of programming with an impact, if it covers areas that experience returns or have the potential to. CfW activities should consider rebuilding community infrastructure, such as water sites, garbage collection, debris removal, clearance of mines.
- From a market perspective, mid and long-term Cash Based Transfer programming should be reassessed, if the transfer modality of public distribution systems (PDS) is shifted to cash. This major paradigm shift could have a significant impact on markets; thus, requiring an in-depth update of market analysis.

Recommended types of livelihood activities:

- Vocational training followed by offering micro –business grants, distributing of agricultural seeds and tools and renting farm lands for vulnerable people and establishing factories to process agricultural products into a market product, will support selected participants to get an opportunity to work and settle in.
- Ensure vocational and technical training and skills building include options suitable for women to start earning an income, which require less mobility or provide activities for which they are able to gain family/husband approval to attend.
- Implementing high-sum micro-grants or micro-credits to restart larger businesses in the district. This could also include organizing savings groups and matching the amount of funds the groups pool, to increase investment capacity.
- Promote an expansion of the existing value chains in Sinjar district through facilitating agricultural extension programs, which are currently not in place. This should support increased productivity of farming and allow farmers to adopt new techniques and crops (including the production of winter crops through greenhouses).
- Livelihoods trainings should involve opportunities for access to capital, particularly for vulnerable communities. Moreover, it should incorporate life skills and confidence-building, particularly for women and youth.
- Provide skills development to support complementary livelihood activities (such as cottage agro industry).

- Rehabilitation of public shelters by distribution of building materials or use cash or voucher schemes.
- Expand vet services. Provide support to expand stocks.

Recommended livelihood sector focus:

- Stimulate redevelopment of cottage agro industries: cheese, yoghurt, preserved fruits etc.
- Invest and stimulate the poultry sector.
- Rehabilitation of boreholes: rehabilitation and maintenance borehole including supplying of submersible pumps, generators, and superstructures rehabilitation through CfW based activities.
- Small business grants: currently some INGOs implement small grant business projects by giving 1,500 -2,000 USD to youth and skilled people to open small business, such as; barbers, car technicians, beauty salon, supermarkets etc.
- Distribution of greenhouses in villages surrounded Sinone and Sinjar could be an option and giving enough trainings to people to be able to run the work after distributions.
- Vocational training-based activities for farmers can be an option, because vocational training directorate in both Mosul and Duhok are not willing to travel to Sinjar for training, but in Sinone sub-district capable trainers for different field of trainings can be found.
- Distribution of seeds: such as potato, tomato, onion, eggplants, ochre and other vegetable seeds among farmers or families that have interest to do irrigation projects.

Local authority involvement:

- Clarify with local authorities the official requirements for business registration.
- Support local authorities in restoring key value chain links in agriculture, including provision of seeds and fertilizers, veterinary services, and the reconstruction of key infrastructure such as silos.
- Advocate with authorities to ensure that checkpoints halt any ad hoc taxation of goods coming in and out of Sinjar district and ease restrictions on trading such as limiting the amount of livestock coming through. Such measures may further build back trust among local investors.
- CARE should work with the government to support longer-term strategy that promotes inclusive private sector development and linkages in Sinjar and decrease reliance on the public sector.

Social cohesion and inclusion

- To promote women's access to income generating opportunities, CARE should involve women in every stage of the project, work on raising awareness among communities to gather support for women participating in income deriving activities, and build technical and vocational skills of women, as women face a multitude of societal, religious, and cultural restrictions resulting in marginalization and inequality.
- Begin to establish appropriate channels of interaction for returning Arab community leaders to be able to access markets in Sinjar without fear of retribution, to be able to purchase food and goods for



their communities. This may be a start to opening other forms of interaction, including recognizing emerging consumer markets that are slowly returning.

- CARE can play a role in supporting trust building and market linkages between communities to reduce potential barriers to market access.

Monitoring:

- Markets should be carefully monitored as the situation in Sinjar district particularly and in Ninawa governorate generally evolves. In this context, monitoring should not only track price and availability, but also incorporate security analysis to be aware of the impact armed control of different areas may have on supply routes. The information and analysis in this report should be used considering the current situation and ever-changing conflict areas.

Table of Contents

1. Executive summary:	1
1.1 Introduction and context:	1
1.2 Project Introduction:	1
1.3 Purpose of the Rapid Market Assessment:	2
1.4 Summary of Rapid Market Assessment methodology:	3
1.5 Summary of key findings:	3
1.6 Recommendations and Considerations:	7
2. Evaluation Methodology:	10
2.1 Quantitative Method:	10
2.2 Qualitative Method:	10
2.3 Coverage:	11
2.4 Timeframe:	12
2.5 Roles/Responsibility:	12
2.6. Limitations	12
2.7 Data management and analysis:	12
3. EVALUATION FINDINGS:	13
3.1 Background information:	13
3.2 Population Sinjar Town and Mountain:	15
3.3 Findings of the assessment	16
.....	16
3.3.1 Infrastructure and Property damage:	17
3.4 Market Functionality	17

3.4.1 Market competition	17
3.4.2 Market Actor Details	17
3.4.3 Market Overview: Functionality and Accessibility of Shops/Markets	19
3.4.4 Governance/legalities of market traders:	19
3.5 The supply Chain	19
3.5.1 Customer behaviour and customer demand	19
3.5.2 Transportation:	20
3.5.3 Financial service providers:	20
3.6 Response capacity of traders	21
3.6.1 Access to and Provision of Credit	21
3.7 Presence of non-governmental humanitarian organizations:	21
3.8 Findings on Gender Roles and Responsibilities	22

2. Evaluation Methodology:

The instruments collected data across a range of sectorial needs, engaging in a process of triangulation of findings by the Livelihood and MEAL Teams. Such an approach was thought to promote efficiency in data collection.

The selected instruments comprised:

1. Review of secondary sources (e.g. previous Assessments, Assessments from other INGOs)
2. Key informant and stakeholder Survey Questionnaires
3. Shopkeeper Survey Questionnaires
4. Focus Group Discussions with Community Members

2.1 Quantitative Method:

The questionnaires employed for the Rapid Market Assessment survey were based on the tools developed by CARE International in Iraq. The tools used quantitative and qualitative methodology and are translated into Arabic language to facilitate the implementation. The survey was carried out using digital devices such as KoBo collect. The survey team worked with trained enumerators (50% female), to collect the quantitative data from shopkeepers (Non-food item and food shops), business owners and transportation companies.

2.2 Qualitative Method:

The communities were consulted using a qualitative methodology. FGDs were held separately with men, women, girls and boys and KII were held with members representing the Municipalities, Mukhtars, Directorate of Agriculture, Directorate of chamber commerce, representatives of disabled people and women leaders such as teachers and activists.

Where available, context specific secondary data, such as assessment reports and gender analyses are used to contextualize, complement and help explain the Rapid Market Assessment. The results of the joint

rapid assessment of markets (JRAM) conducted by REACH initiatives on monthly basis were incorporated accordingly. This information, with technical inputs from the Livelihood, Gender and Protection and Cash Team, was used to analyze the survey's findings.

2.3 Coverage:

2. 3.1 Sample size strategy in Sinjar town and mountain:

Shopkeeper visits and FGDs: A simple random sampling method was used among the three locations. The sample size for the shopkeeper visits survey was calculated using a 10% margin of error and a confidence level of 95% of the total population per each location as stated below. Female headed-households, child headed-households, households with elderly people, households with many dependents and households with people with disabilities were prioritized, because they have been identified as particularly vulnerable.

#	Location	FGD	Key informant interviews	Shop visits
1	Sinjar Town	(2 FGD) Women and girls (2 FGD) Men and boys	2 FGDs with representatives of neighborhoods, including women representatives interviews. 4 Interview with agriculture dept. mayors and business owners.	80 shop visited in different neighbourhoods
2	Sinjar Mountain	(2 FGD) Women and girls (2 FGD) Men and boys	2 FGDs with representatives of neighborhood, including women representatives. 4 Interview with Sinone agriculture dept. sub-mayor and business owners.	60 shops visited in different sectors in the camp and surrounded areas
3	Sinone town	(1 FGD) Women and girls (1 FGD) Men and boys	2 FGDs with representatives of neighborhood, including women representatives. 6 Interview with agriculture dept. mayors and business owners.	20 shops visited in different neighbourhoods
Total		10 FGDs	8 FGD with Mukhtars and women representatives 14 interviews with KII	160 shops visited

FGDs – Separate FGDs were conducted with women, men, girls and boys residing in Sinjar town and mountain. FGD included a minimum 10 and maximum 15 participants and lasted about 60-90 minutes.

KII – Mukhtars, mayors, sub-mayor, community leaders (two-men, two-women representatives in each location), the Directorate of agriculture, Directorate of chamber of commerce, municipalities, Directorate of water, NGOs and INGOs working in the town as well as mountain with a particular focus on Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and protection actors working on gender, child protection, women's rights and with people with disabilities. Girls and boys interviewed were interviewed with consent from their caretakers.

2.4 Timeframe:

The assessment took 6 days from 2th until 7th of April 2019. Three days each were allocated for qualitative and quantitative data collection in Sinjar town and mountain as well as Sinone sub-district, as Sinone is the main source for any economic activity in Sinjar Mountain. Two enumerators (1 male and 1 female who speak the local language) were allocated to each location. They conducted four FGDs with residents for three days (1 with women, 1 with girls, 1 with men and 1 with boys). The woman enumerators conducted the FGD with woman & girls and the man with men & boys.

2.5 Roles/Responsibility:

The CARE MEAL coordinator in collaboration with MEAL staff and an external team leader and gender and protection team introduced the enumerators to the project idea and Rapid Market Assessment objectives and trained them on the assessment methodology (questionnaire and how to conduct FGDs and KIIs in a safe and confidential manner). The consolidation and analysis of the data was done by MEAL unit and external team leader and supervised by the MEAL coordinator.

2.6. Limitations

The scope of this Rapid Market Assessment was limited in its capacity to complement all the information gaps that are identified, because of ongoing insecurity which limits the ability of the CARE team to travel to some surrounding villages in Sinjar. Although the safety audit is adapted and tailored to the context, it remains a very sensitive topic that is not openly discussed and stigmatized. In addition, the distances between the villages, time and financial resource constraints have limited sample size.

All information collected through this process was time-bound. Sinjar district remains a complex and volatile environment that is constantly changing and evolving.

2.7 Data management and analysis:

All quantitative and qualitative data was analysed using Kobo toolbox and Microsoft Excel. Based on the raw data, available for download from KoBo Toolbox, a master database was developed, and data cleaning was carried out. A quantitative data framework was set up in Excel for all validated data. A series of frequencies count, and other statistical methods were employed in the analysis of the data. Qualitative data have been collected and has been cleaned by the MEAL team and been transferred to a standardized excel sheet to compare data of each location with others.



3. EVALUATION FINDINGS:

This section is to establish a basic structure for indicators of the project logframe, as well as providing the broader analyses and data requested for the Department of Home Affairs - DHA project proposal, providing contextualized recommendations for the project implementation. These have been broken down by sub-sectors to ensure relevance.

Findings should be interpreted as indicative rather than statistically generalizable to the assessed markets. Furthermore, KIIs often provided estimates rather than exact figures, which should also be taken into consideration when interpreting the findings. Certain items, such as fuel, proved difficult for enumerators to locate within the assessed market places, though the lack thereof does not necessarily indicate market shortages:

FGDs held in Sinjar town and mountain in 8 different locations (65% men and 35% women), with participants of different backgrounds (workers, teachers, doctors, government employees, farmers, students, technicians, community leaders, community members, Mukhtars, people with disabilities).

3.1 Background information:

Livelihood opportunities are among the top three needs cited by both people in displacement and people who have returned to their areas of origin. Difficulties in accessing employment and livelihoods limits the possibility for IDPs to obtain shelter, food and essential non-food items; it can also impede returnees in securing services including health and education. Of those able to be credibly assessed, it is estimated that 24% of IDP families are using emergency negative coping mechanisms to address their most basic needs, including child labour, criminal acts, child- and forced marriage. More than 60% of the affected people surveyed reported incurring debt, the majority for meeting basic needs. The average amount of debt per household is 2.2 million IQD (equivalent of US\$ 1,800).

Ninawa Governorate covers an area of approximately 37,323 km² (14,410 square miles) divided in 31 districts. Historically, it is regarded as the breadbasket of Iraq¹⁰. Together with Salah-al-din, it produces over 1/3 of Iraq's annual wheat and barley. Due to conducive levels of precipitation and other favourable

¹⁰ Iraq Agriculture And Livelihoods Needs Assessment: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/FAO-countries/Iraq/ToR/FAO_Assessment1.pdf

weather conditions in these areas, agricultural output is almost exclusively (99%) produced 'organically' on rain-fed lands. Consequently, most residents in Ninawa were farmers.

Across the Ninawa governorate and specifically Sinjar town and Sinone sub-district, wage labour in the agricultural sector is one of the main forms of employment. Additionally, shop keeping, such as; food and non-food items and employment by the government are important means of generating income. Many civil servants also supplement their public salaries by working other jobs such as taxi-drivers. The income of farmers has come under increasing pressure, further reducing the number of jobs available in the sector. Before the crisis, each farm employed around minimum 10 workers on average 14. In the current situation however, due to a lack of markets, falling prices, security issues and increasing costs, many farmers cannot afford to hire the labourers needed to work the same amount of land previously cultivated. The income of farmers has taken a drastic downturn since the beginning of the war against ISIS. The average income is reported to have declined by more than 50% in most cases with the poorest of farmers now having to get by on as little as 167 US dollars a month.

Employment remains the highest need for those seeking livelihoods opportunities¹¹.

An estimated 65% (35% women, 30% Men) of both returnees and IDPs identify employment as their main livelihoods need. In Iraq generally and Ninawa governorate specifically, unemployment rates have been compounded by four years of conflict, with female-headed households (FHH) identified as among the most vulnerable and most likely to resort to negative coping mechanisms, including the sale of assets and dropout of children from school due to a lack of income. Additionally, youth (people between ages of 15 - 24)—in particular female youth—are not accessing employment at the same levels as other target groups. It is recommended that Livelihood-based support prioritises employment needs of female youth whose levels of unemployment (60%) are double their male counterparts (29%) where possible.

Quotation: Employment remains the highest need for those seeking livelihoods opportunities in the three targeted locations

Small business grants are recognised as the second most pressing need for the livelihood cluster.

The business environment in Sinjar district remains unfavourable, despite significant changes to the local regulatory framework for starting up a business more quickly and gaining credit more easily; this environment is compounded by low capacity and investment into the private sector.

Quotation: Small business grants are recognised as the second most pressing need for the livelihood cluster.

Job placement has been identified as the third priority livelihood need.

Years of conflict and external sanctions—and extensive emigration since 2003—have reduced the level of basic skills in the Iraqi labour force and specifically Ninawa governorate, because of the volatile security

Quotation: Job placement has been identified as the third priority livelihood need. Years of conflict and external sanctions.

¹¹Humanitarian needs overview: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/irq_2019_hno.pdf

situation, which signals a call for improvements in the labour market skills base, complemented by vocational trainings.

Although asset replacement is considered the fourth priority need for those seeking an income source, such a response mechanism provides an opportunity to generate income and avoid the selling off assets as a coping strategy by vulnerable groups. FHHs, especially widows, are most vulnerable to such negative coping strategies, as their access to income was reduced during crisis. Grants for the replacement of key income-generating assets are essential in environments where formal institutions have been closed during times of crises and where private sector jobs - where females may engage with other females cooperatively - have deteriorated. Mobile assets allow individuals who are displaced to maintain making an income in places of displacement.

3.2 Population Sinjar Town and Mountain:

The below data is collected from the local authorities such as Mayor, Mukhtars and community leaders as well as NGOs responsible for the coordination of people's movement such as Barzani charity foundation. It must be noted that due to the lack of a centralized database that tracks movement of people, a few percentage of error is expected in the data.

Age Group	Sinjar town		Sinjar mountain		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
< 18	1053	1147	5408	2912	4661	4059
18-59	5427	5573	2894	1560	8321	7133
60 and >	1120	1078	812	1447	1932	2525
Total	7600	7798	9114	5919	16714	13717
	15,398		15,033		30,431	
Household (HH)	2,461		2,530		4,991	

Vulnerable groups	Sinjar Town	Sinjar Mountain	Sinone
MHH Family	10	17	39
FHH Family	35	47	51
Disabilities	30	47	69
Available markets in Sinjar district			
Wholesalers	14	0	35
Supermarkets/centers	26	0	45
Medium-sized enterprises	39	0	200
Small-sized enterprises	45	75	125
Money exchanges (<i>hawalas</i>)	2	0	10



3.3 Findings of the assessment

Key messages

- Farmers' incomes have been reduced by more than 60% since the war against ISIS with poorest among them having to survive on less than \$200 per month.
- Among the most important factors for this downturn is the lack of payment by government to farmers for their crops for nearly three years now.
- People's assets, job opportunities and small businesses have all been seriously to partially damaged.

Key messages from respondents

- "I hope that life will be better tomorrow and the days following. I am optimistic that the security situation will stabilize and improve, and I want to see my family living well in our homes once again" **A young Yezidi boy of a returnee family in Sinjar, Iraq during a FGD.**
- A female Yezidi respondent from Sinjar mountain summarized her peer's by saying, "**This is our region. Our chances are better here. We were scattered in displacement, but now we are united again. We belong here.**" Another agreed, saying, "**I would stay in a tent here. It would be better than a house in a displaced area.**" Despite the challenges, returnees stand by their decisions to return. In every FGD in Sinjar town and mountain returnees mentioned a strong loyalty to and identity with their area of origin, while also citing challenges of high rent in areas of displacement and unsuitable camp shelters.
- A young female respondent summarized her peers' responses by confirming that the "**lack of jobs has affected us a lot.** Job opportunities would make people stay here and not think of going abroad. Another IDP predicted, "**All of us would go back to our homes if there were jobs available.**"

3.3.1 Infrastructure and Property damage:

Sinjar Town: The first observation of the assessment team was the visible, total and severe destruction of Sinjar city caused by heavy fighting, airstrikes and IEDs planted by ISIS. The city is heavily damaged, and most of the private homes are looted. Public buildings, schools, hospitals and social service infrastructures are destroyed. Public and private assets were either destroyed or looted including equipment, furniture and machinery of government institutions, private property, material possessions and livestock of local people and the property of businesses. The nature and scale of the damage varies from one area to another. The neighbourhoods surrounding public buildings in the city town are destroyed as many of the multi-store public buildings and facilities were used as operational base and fighting positions for ISIS. The local shops and markets are levelled to the ground, some due to the fighting and others burned or blasted selectively and deliberately by ISIS. The deliberate targets were primarily the properties of the Yazidis and other religious minorities as indicated by the signs and markings left by ISIS to indicate which building should or should not be destroyed. The general damage to social services infrastructure is estimated at 70%, and for private houses around 30%¹².

Sinjar mountain there are three villages on Sinjar mountain called Karse, Kolka and Qobane. People of those villages belong to the Faqire tribe., Administratively and economically the mountain area belongs to Sinone sub-district with a distance of about 18 Km. During ISIL attack the mountain was not taken but served as a safe haven for thousands of Yazidi under ISIS attack. Sinone district was taken by ISIS, most of the properties were stolen and got partially damaged with severe damage of infrastructure. The existing mountain shelters, currently approximately 2,500 tents, are mostly made from mud, and in bad conditions.

3.4 Market Functionality

3.4.1 Market competition

37% of traders are in strong competition, its done through providing better services, medium quality commodities, selling by low revenue and giving credit to customers. "There is illegal competition between traders, by stealing each other's customers" community leaders said.

The changes in percentage of key commodities, such as cereals, roots and tubers, pulses, legumes, nuts, fruits and Vegetables, agricultural seeds and agricultural tools in Sinjar district can be found in Annex 1. However, the mentioned commodities are always available in the different parts of the district.

3.4.2 Market Actor Details

Sinjar City

The mayor reported, around 126 marketplaces are currently open in Sinjar divided in 14 wholesalers, 26 supermarkets, 39 mid-size shops, 45 small-shops, and 2 financial service providers (Hawala). All those shops provide different sorts of commodities including food items, non-food items, electronics, construction and other services.

Wholesalers reported, 60% of wholesalers and traders do not have warehouses for storing extra commodities, in addition 51% of wholesalers hire trucks for transporting goods and commodities.

¹² Post conflict assessment, Samaritan's purse, February 2019 [Post conflict assessment, minority communities in Ninawa](#)

Trailers reported, marketplaces are open from early morning, meaning 7 AM to 7:00 pm. As Sinjar town is Yezidi covered majority, all of shops are closed on Wednesdays due to the religious weekend of Yezidis. Most people's movement to marketplaces are only for purchasing house needs and most of the purchasers are men, since women are not always feeling safe enough to travel alone to marketplaces due to cultural sensitivities, not feeling safe enough on the roads, not having public transportations and as one of the cultural norms that female in most of the cases should be accompanied by someone while going to marketplaces.

Sinjar Mountain

Community leaders in Karse village (Sinjar Mountain) reported, mostly alongside roads, there are about 75 small-size shops and 95% of those shops are temporary and built by tents. All those shops provide daily using commodities and mostly are food items, and partially are electrical, plumbing and barbers.

Wholesalers reported, 60% of wholesalers and traders do not have warehouses for storing extra commodities, in addition, 51% of wholesalers hire truck for transporting goods and commodities.

Trailers owners reported all shops are open every day from morning 7:00 am to evening 8 pm and in afternoon in between 2 PM to 5 PM marketplace get busier. 95% of people in shops are men and mostly walking and spending time, meaning that market place is not only used to purchase commodities, but a social space to meet other people and to spend the time longer because most people in Sinjar mountain are not working and have extremely bad economic condition.

Sinone sub-district

Wholesalers reported around 415 markets and shops exist in Sinone, divided in 35 wholesalers, 45 traders or supermarkets, 200 mid-size shops, 10 Hawala and 125 small-size shops. Market places are located at south of Sinone, alongside the main road. Sinone marketplaces offer several commodities including construction, electrical, food items, non-food items, agricultural and others.

Sinone Mayor reported, most of the shops open from 7:00 am-8:00 pm, busier in afternoon time, and because Sinone is Yezidi community city, therefore Wednesday is holiday and all shops are closed.

The assessment team reported, currently the Sinone marketplace is the center of Sinjar area. There are more than 15,000 families living there including surrounding villages. Villages surrounding Rabia are also taking their goods from Sinone market place.

Wholesalers reported, 60% of wholesalers and traders do not have warehouses for storing extra commodities, in addition 51% of wholesalers hire truck for transporting goods and commodities.

Concerning food items wholesalers reported, 60% of people purchasing goods and visiting the marketplace are men. They do spend 1-2 hours for purchasing needed item or trading. Also, young people spend their time there as a social space. Female have all flexibility and can open businesses without constrains such as cosmetic or female fabrics shops and have all freedom to purchase and walk on market.

Although the marketplaces are very busy the roads are only partially paved, there is no proper sewage and garbage collection system. Additionally, public electricity is weak, the internet signal is lacking. All mentioned infrastructure components need to be improved to support movement and services of market actors and people as well.

3.4.3 Market Overview: Functionality and Accessibility of Shops/Markets

Sinjar City

Sinjar town marketplaces are distributed in different neighbourhoods of Sinjar such as Al-Shuhada, Al-Nasser, Yarmok, Azadi and Qadisiya neighbourhoods. There are more than two Km distance between those neighbourhoods. According to the data collectors 70% of public places have been severely damaged and destroyed due to ISIS attack. The same roads, electrical services, pavements, sewage, and most of infrastructures services severely damaged and need to reconstruction.

Quality control and governmental market observation is not existing in the town. Everyone has access to open shops or even increase or decrease prices. Most of the shops are not registered or the registration already is expired. No governmental agencies are following up on this.

Sinone and Sinjar Mountain

Community members in Sinjar Mountain reported, 90% of shops are temporary and tents. Its infrastructure is at risk to be damaged during winter, due to heavy rains and strong winds. Also, a bad drainage and narrow sewerage channel system strain those facilities. Those shops have very small space and there is only about three hours of public electricity, some shops are using small private generators and some others are operating without electricity.

Marketplaces infrastructure in Sinone is in good condition, but roads are only partially paved, no proper sewage and poor garbage collection system, lack of public electricity, lack of internet signal. All mentioned infrastructure components need to be improved to support movements and services of market actors and people as well.

Most of the shops in Sinone are not registered or re-opened after liberation of Sinone, but quality control and observation of market is not functional in both Sinone and Sinjar Mountain.

3.4.4 Governance/legalities of market traders:

The mayor reported 85% of traders and trailers are not registered in all Sinjar district including Sinone and Sinjar Mountain, due to non-functionality of the local government, security constrains, lack of information and guidance to register shops, avoid taxes, in addition many of the shops are temporary.

FGD participants reported, "You can find hundreds of expired commodities in these markets" primary school teacher said. Quality control and observation of the goods quality, prices are not guided by local government, and everybody sell and buy commodities randomly, without observation from local government.

Agriculture department reported, 87% of traders do not follow any regulation and even local authorities do not offer any kind of certificate or even do not have technical officer to set up prices in the market.

3.5 The supply Chain

3.5.1 Customer behaviour and customer demand

More than 83% (50% men and 22%women) of participants reported that in Sinjar town number of people coming to shops and purchasing goods decreased because of lack of financial capacity, destruction of the main market place, security constrains, transportation constrains and increase in price of commodities. But in Sinone sub-district the percentage of people coming to marketplace is becoming higher, because

population get increased by quarter and also increase in number of IDPs and returnees to Sinone border. More than 43% Wholesaler KII reported, that demand for agricultural and food items get increased in Sinone area and decreased in Sinjar town and Sinjar Mountain, because in Sinone people start to purchase different sort of commodities and particularly agricultural tools. More than 93% reported that man visit marketplace and decide for purchasing goods for the family, but 71% reported that women and girls can visits marketplace alone and in addition they have ability to open small business or shops related to women and female needs. Few numbers in Sinjar town and Sinjar Mountain reported that they are not able to go market place alone because of security, financial and transportation constrains

3.5.2 Transportation:

Wholesaler respondents, only 35 % of wholesalers and traders use its own truck for transporting goods and commodities to market, 51% hire trucks for transporting and others rely on the wholesalers and relatives trucks for transiting and delivering commodities to the market place.

Mid-size truck respondents, in Sinjar and Sinone all trucks belong to individuals that working independently, and transportation companies do not exist in the area. Most of trucks are determined for identified items' transportation.

IDPs, returnees and host communities are main consumer for purchasing goods and most of transporters are willing and have capability to supply more commodities while there is increase in demand.

Food item wholesalers respondents, most of food items sources are majorly from Mosul and minority from Erbil and Duhok. Due to access and security and also taxes constrain, Mosul city became the main source of purchasing commodities for the time being.

Security constrains, and damage of road infrastructure are main constrains for de-accelerating smooth running of the transporters business, but distance of roads, type of commodities, size of commodities, source of supply and delivery locations are main components to set up price of delivering.

"There are more than hundreds of bumps and obstacles on the roads, and different security groups in Checkpoints, which hinders me to transport goods from Mosul to Sinjar, I just work and transport goods internally "Mam Khero, small-size truck owner. said

3.5.3 Financial service providers:

Wholesalers in Sinjar reported, there is only one financial provider, who opened recently. The reason of having a gap in financial service providers, is due to the security constrains and the politically uncontrolled situation. Most traders and trailers in Sinjar rely on Sinone sub-district for different sort of financial service providers.

In Sinjar mountain, financial service providers do not exist, all trailers and mid-size shops and even people travel to Sinone sub-district (~ 17 Km away) to get all kind of financial services.

Financial service providers reported, there are only five officially registered financial service providers in Sinone, which have ability to offer loans for both traders and community members through official agreement between two parties and with revenue percentages. In addition, those providers have the

ability to handle more than 150 Million IQD. Most relevant agreement is contract between main office in Sinone and providers with 2% of fees.

Mukhtars reported, all financial service providers request ID (Iraqi ID) and name of the actor who completes the transaction process. The procedure for international transactions is more restricted and requires a call from the sent side with the exact amount and currency type. In this case having both electricity and internet is facilitating the process of transaction.

3.6 Response capacity of traders

3.6.1 Access to and Provision of Credit

Wholesalers reported, 89% of traders are willing to be part of a voucher program and 73% are willing to sell in a pre-agreed price, but more than 50% of traders and wholesalers prefer direct cash payments, because of security constrains, lack of financial capacity, non-functionality of the local government and lack of trust.

FGDs, such as' mayor, sub-mayor and business owners reported, the demand for credits increased by 60% because of returnees, IDPs and host communities who do not have financial capacity, house require goods and needs. Despite of that 84 % of trader are willing to give credit for short time of period.

3.7 Presence of non-governmental humanitarian organizations:

The Assessment team collected data to understand the services provided in Sinjar by NGOs/INGOs in the livelihood sector. Following Organization are currently present in that area: Action Against Hunger (ACF), Samaritan's purse (SP), MISSION EAST, Peace winds Japan (PWJ), YAZDA, IOM, SP, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), CAPNI.

The well ongoing livelihood activity-based in Sinjar district implemented by other INGOs are expected to be as below:

- House gardening: by distributing vegetable seeds for families that have garden in house and female can be engaged in house through cash for work (CfW) activities.
- Rehabilitation of boreholes: rehabilitation and maintenance borehole including supplying of submersible pumps, generators, and superstructures rehabilitation through CfW based activities.
- Small business grants: currently some INGOs implement small grant business projects by giving 1,500 -2,000 USD to youth and skilled people to open small business, such as; barbers, car technicians, beauty salon, supermarkets etc.
- Distribution of greenhouses in villages surrounded Sinone and Sinjar could be an option and giving enough trainings to people to be able to run the work after distributions.
- Vocational training-based activities for farmers can be an option, because vocational training directorate in both Mosul and Duhok are not willing to travel to Sinjar for training, but in Sinone sub-district capable trainers for different field of trainings can be found.
- According to the experiences of INGOs implementing livelihood-based activities in Sinjar district, 30% of CfW beneficiaries can be women.

- Distribution of seeds: such as potato, tomato, onion, eggplants, ochre and other vegetable seeds among farmers or families that have interest to do irrigation projects.
- Distribution of irrigation tools and pesticides for farmers.

3.8 Findings on Gender Roles and Responsibilities



The assessment findings show that life in Sinjar district is structured within a strict patriarchal understanding of the roles and responsibilities of women, boys, girls and men across Sinjar, with both men and women strongly observing adherence to, and sustaining unequal gender norms, gender inequality and rigid traditional gender roles. This understanding has specific impacts on the ways in which women, men, boys and girls live their lives, the opportunities they are afforded and the violence and risks to which they are exposed throughout their lifetime.

The cornerstone institution of society has remained the family, with men and boys responsible for taking care of, by protecting and providing for the family. Ideas of masculinity in Sinjar are a rigid interpretation of traditional ideas of a man – at its most reductive: to be financially independent, and consequently the breadwinner and the protector of the family. Women and girls are responsible of doing domestic work. Families in Sinjar have on average 7 children.

Regarding an analysis of women's mobility, both women who were interviewed highlight that women and girls of different life stages including people with disabilities have very limited mobility movement and before they go anywhere outside the house they should take permission from male partners and must be accompanied. Their mobility also depends on the distance they want to travel and kind of services they want to access. If women and girls need to go outside any sub-districts they must be accompanied by one male family member and if they move inside the districts they can go with a accompany of female member, friends or relative in group or pair after getting permission from men. However, it is worth noting



that this is related to household decisions and depends on individuals. The situation of female headed households (FHH), widows and divorced people is the same and they need to get permission from male partners if they live with their parents in-law families if not, they inform their adolescent children. Also, if FHHs, widows, divorce women have a son above 18 then he is replacing his father’s position and has the authority to make decisions and protect the family, but still husbands’ families do interfere into the household issues.

Men and adolescent boys’ mobility are not restricted, and they can travel anywhere they want at any time without any limitation. In summary people’s mobilization is restricted based on the gender, age, social stage, life stage, physical ability, in line with societies’ different expectations and attitude towards women, men, boys and girls of different life stages. Further women and girls including those with disabilities freedom of movement is more restricted, because of the unstable security, political and social situations. As for people with disabilities’ mobility movement depends on their genders, whether they are women, men, boys or girls including their physical ability. For example, there is a huge difference between women and men with disabilities, as the latter can move around without limitation, if they have physical abilities and availability\accessibility. Whereas the situation is different for women and girls of disabilities this is because of their sex and gender identities. One FHH mentioned that “If I need to buy something, I send my children and if it is needed to go by myself then I take my adult children with me”. The other FHH reported that when her husband is on duty she seeks support from her brothers if she needs to go hospitals, market places etc.

Service	Women	Girls	Men	Boys	PWD
Health	They cannot access health services alone as they should be accompanied by someone. They must use cars, because they are not allowed to walk by feet as it is more than 30 minutes far from their homes within the town centers. Women seek support from their relatives. The widow families seek support from their brother in law and the FHH seek support from their brothers when their husband is on duty.		They can access health services in three targeted locations as health primary centers are available and it is accepted for them to access those facilities without being accompanied by anyone.		Those who are able bodied, and men can access it alone, but those who do not have abled body and are females cannot access it alone.
Livelihood	Generally vulnerable groups, such as, FHHs, widows do not have access to job opportunities, because they have young children and they have no one to look after their children or young girls are not skilled.		Men are keen and can access to any kind of job, if opportunities are available. The main issues are not having job opportunities.		PWDs do have access to job opportunities, but this depends on their gender and physical ability.
Education	Majority of Women do not have access to education, because they are over age and in education system only up to certain age can access education. Literacy trainings are not available in the area. Sinone sub-district		Around 25% of men do not have access to education, because they are over aged. Literacy trainings are not available around Sinjar.		PWDs have very limited access to education because of physical inability, environment and social barriers. PWDs who have less



	<p>have a higher percentage of women getting access to education.</p> <p>Accessing girls education depends on various factors as following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family believes and statues in traditional cultural and gender norms, 2. Economic/social statues; 3. Security and political instabilities; 4. Child marriage. <p>Some girls only have access to primary school, because some families do not allow their daughters to live in a far place for education. This is mostly applicable to villages surrounded Sinjar town.</p>	<p>Boys can access education, if they have financial ability. Vulnerable groups do send their children to schools, but they do not send all family members to school due to financial issues. Boys have easier access to education than girls, because the common community belief is that girls will become housewives and their income will go to her husband and therefore outside of the family and will not benefit their own family. This is why they deprioritize girls' education.</p>	<p>health or physical issues can access education if they are independent and can take care of themselves but those who are depend and have difficulty in walking, eyesight, hearing and so on have no access to education.</p>	
<p>Protection</p>	<p>If there are any kind of issues with a person outside the family, people consult with PMU, traditional, religious and tribes' leaders. If the woman is a widow\FHH her husband's in-law family interfere in the issues. If issues related to GBV, women do have the right to raise a case against that legally but social stigma and a lack of trust in the legal system prevents people from seeking legal action. GBV survivors can seek support through GBV response service providers in Sinjar though resources are limited. In the community it is a shame, if women\girls share their problems with others, because society has a negative perception and attitude on woman\girls who seek support from someone outside the family</p>	<p>Men solve family issues, that are related to household internally. If there are any issues including protection, they inform tribe and religious leaders to intervene.</p>	<p>Boys inform their parents, if they have protection issues and it is the father's decision how to deal with the issues.</p>	<p>PWDs access to protection services depend on physical ability and gender whether it is a female or male.</p>

4. Annex 1: changes in percentage of key commodities in Sinjar district before and post the crisis.

Commodity	Unit	Price Pre-Crisis	Price Post-Crisis (NOW)	changes in percentage
Cereals (specify)				
WHEAT	TON	50,000	400,000	63%
BLACK WHEAT	TON	150,000	300,000	50%
RICE	KG	540	840	64%
BULGER	KG	900	1,800	50%
SUGAR	KG	500	500	0%
SALT	KG	300	300	0%
WHEAT FLOUR	KG	300	300	0%
Roots and tubers (specify)				
TOTAMATO	KG	1,000	1,500	67%
CUCOMBAR	KG	1,000	1,250	80%
POTATO	KG	750	1,000	75%
CARROT	KG	750	1,250	60%
ONION	KG	500	1,250	40%
GARLIC	KG	2,000	2,000	0%
BEETROOT	KG	500	1,000	50%
Pulses, legumes, nuts (specify)				
LENTIL	KG	750	750	0%
BEAN	KG	1,000	1,250	80%
Fruits and Vegetables				
APPLE	KG	1,000	1,250	80%
ORANGE	KG	500	1,000	50%
BANNANA	KG	1,000	1,500	67%
VEGETABLE	KG	1,000	1,000	0%
Oil / Fat (specify)				
OIL	L	1,250	2,000	63%
FAT	KG	1,600	1,600	0%
Agricultural SEEDS				
TOMATO (400 SEEDS)	SEEDS	60,000	90,000	67%
CUCUMBER (400 SEED)	SEEDS	30,000	40,000	75%
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS				
PEAKAXE	PIECE	10,000	15,000	67%
SHOVEL	PIECE	4,000	7,000	57%
WHEELBARROW	PIECE	25,000	35,000	71%
SPRAYER	PIECE	50,000	65,000	77%
Other (specify)				
CHILD MILK	CAN	5,000	7,000	71%
SOAP	SET	3,000	4,000	75%